



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The quarantine authorities of this port have just been notified that 4 cases of smallpox have occurred on the island of Grenada, West Indies.

The first case occurred on December 29, in a woman who lives in Carriacou, one of the Grenadines, but who came to Grenada on the 4th or 5th of December. This case was found in Harford's village, in the parish of St. Andrews, a small place 14 miles from the principal town, St. George. Up to the present report, dated January 14, 1905, no satisfactory explanation has been offered as to the source of infection, as a careful inquiry made in Carriacou shows that no cases have occurred there since July 2, 1903. As soon as this case was discovered it was isolated, all contacts were vaccinated and quarantined, the house was disinfected, and the clothes and bedding were burned.

On January 1, 1905, the second case was discovered in a boy, within a mile of the first case. This patient was isolated and a house to house inspection of the village was made, but no further cases were found.

The third case developed January 7, in a boy 7 years old. This child is the cousin of the second case, and lives in the neighborhood of the 2 other cases. On examination he showed three good vaccination marks.

The fourth case occurred January 11, in a man living in the same house with the first case. He was successfully vaccinated from the outset, so that it is expected that his attack will be a mild one if genuine.

This type of smallpox, it is reported, is the same that was introduced into Grenada from Trinidad in 1903, which was called "eruptive fever" in the latter colony.

The district infected is 14 miles from St. George, the principal town, and every care is being taken that any persons from the vicinity leaving the colony shall be examined by the health officer at Grenville prior to embarkation.

Barbados thus far has not declared a quarantine against Grenada, but all vessels from the Grenadines are boarded by the health officer at this port, in addition to the harbormaster, before free pratique is given.

The quarantine authorities at Georgetown, Demerara, have instituted similar measures, though slightly more stringent.

Most vessels which arrive at this port from Grenada are from St. George. An occasional schooner comes from Grenville.

The health of this island is good. No quarantinable diseases have been reported.

Vaccination of emigrants for the Canal Zone.

Certificates of vaccination of emigrants for the Canal Zone during the month of December, 1904.

Date.	Vessel.	Number vaccinated.	Number recently successfully vaccinated.	Total for steamship.	Total for month.
Dec. 5	Atrato	5	1	6
19	Orinoco	2	1	3	9